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Volume XC.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1851.

Number 4,641.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1851.	Sun	Moon	High
5 SATURDAY,	5 35 6 24	10 30	10 30
6 SUNDAY,	5 35 6 25	11 33	11 23
7 MONDAY,	5 34 6 26	morn.	morn.
8 TUESDAY, APRIL,	5 32 6 28	0 84	11 16
9 WEDNESDAY,	5 31 6 29	1 21	1 13
10 THURSDAY,	5 29 6 31	2 22	2 10
11 FRIDAY,	5 28 6 32	3 3	3 8

Moon's first gr. 9th day, 21 h., 13 min. morning.

POETRY.

Translated for the Mercury.
KING APRIL.

AN EXTRAVAGANZA FROM THE GERMAN.

Hark off all, and make obsequies!
Willing, willing, all must bow—
For his majesty King April,
Comes to seize the Sceptre now!
Following March, his royal father—
(Not the mildest was his rule)—
April makes full many a promise
And—full many an April-fool.
Well let Heaven pour blazing sunshine
On our heads, or drenching showers—
With Hailos and Hurrah welcome
This capricious lord of ours!
Lo! already, in the distance,
Trains of balcyon days are seen
And I sing and shout with rapture,
And I am—exceeding green.
Ups and downs like these, good people!
Are an every day affair,
In this queer terrene existence—
Take, for them, no thought nor care.
How, in fresh and breezy freedom,
All the leaves to new life start!
If the frost next week should kill them,
Take it not too much to heart.
Thus goes April through the countries,
One day spending the Sun's gold,
Next day scowling black—your know not
That his word one hour will hold.
Yet bear with him—though he often
Promises what he never can pay,
Sold not at his youthful blunders,
Learn that April is not May.

HYMN FOR FARMERS.

Plough on! ye vigorous sons of toil—
God's noblemen, who feed mankind:
Your calling is to till the soil—
The noblest work of hands and mind.
Commissioned by the seal of God,
Turn ye the stubborn globe with pride;
For at your will shall fruits nod,
And earth to you its fruits confide.
Heaven's chosen almoners on earth,
Your moistened brows shall bless mankind;
And as you send your bounties forth,
So each shall his own blessing find.
Toil on, and raise your standard higher,
And let the cry be "Higher still!"
'Tis emulation fans the fire,
And keeps alive the sturdy will.
The mace of power let others wield;
Your talents spread upon the soil,
And God shall give a bounteous yield,
And well reward your faithful toil.

RECIPTS.

A PRETTY DISH OF APPLES.—Take ten
large apples; boil them till quite soft; peel
pulp them, mashing them till there are
lumps. Mix in-half a pound of pow-
dered loaf sugar, and beat them up for half
an hour; then beat the whites of two eggs
with a whisk, and mix with the apple; then
mix with one half, a small pot of red cur-
rent jelly, and with the other, any essence
flavor, which you may approve. Now,
it has been well mixed, one portion will
be quite pink, and the other, still and white;
heap pile them on a glass dish, taking a
small of each alternately.

ECONOMICAL FAMILY Pudding.—Bruise
in a wooden spoon, through a colander,
a large or twelve middle-sized boiled po-
tatoes; beat four eggs, mix with a pint of
milk, stir in the potatoes; sugar and
seasoning to taste; butter a dish; bake
half an hour. This receipt is simple and
economical, as it is made of what is wasted
most families, viz:—cold potatoes, which
may be kept two or three days, till a suf-
ficient quantity is collected.

VARIETY.

THE CHINESE have an axiom, and a beau-
tiful truism it is, too, that when one per-
son is idle a single day, without just cause
or necessity, some one must suffer by it.
Evil thoughts are worse enemies than
snakes and tigers, for we can get out of the
clutches of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win
their way everywhere.
The cup that is full will hold no more;
Keep your heads and hearts full of good
thoughts, that bad thoughts may not find
room.
All a man who is actuated by evil love
is, attended with misery, in order that
his action from that love may be restrained.
The habit of coming in late to church
is a very bad one, even on the score of
manners, not to speak of devotion at all.
Two things are necessary to the traveler
as well as on the roads; a knowl-
edge of his way, and a perseverance in it.
Humility is a flower that prospers most
when planted on the rich soil of a noble
and great mind.
The liar who possesseth the courage to
look Heaven in the face, will turn his
back when he contendeth.
Use LAW AND PHYSIC only in cases of
necessity.

SELECTED TALE.

Translated for the Mercury.
COUNSELLOR CRESPEL.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HOFFMANN.

[CONCLUDED.]

Her voice had then not suffered in the
least. Meanwhile Antonia had grown up,
and the mother could not write often
enough to the father how, in Antonia,
there was blooming a singer of the first
rank. In fact Crespel's friends in F—
confirmed this, who beset him, just for
once to come to F— and admire the
singular phenomenon of two perfectly sub-
lime female singers. They did not dream
in what a near relation the Counsellor
stood to this pair. Crespel would have
been too glad to see with his own eyes the
daughter who lived in his innermost being,
and who so often appeared to him in dream,
but when he thought of his wife, an uncon-
fortable feeling came over him, and so he
preferred to stay at home among his dis-
sected fiddles.

You must have heard of the promising
young composer B*** in F—, who sud-
denly disappeared, nobody knew how; (or
did you perhaps know him yourself?) This
young man fell so deeply in love with An-
tonia, that, as Antonia right-heartily recip-
rocated, he solicited her mother to give
her immediate consent to a union which
art consecrated. Angela had no objec-
tion, and the Counsellor gave his approval
so much the more readily as the young
master's compositions had found favor at
his severe tribunal of criticism. Crespel
was expecting to receive news of the com-
pletion of the nuptials, when there came
instead a black-sealed letter superscribed
by a strange hand. Dr. R— announced to
the Counsellor that Angela had been
taken sick in consequence of a chill
caught at the theatre and on the very night
preceding the day when Antonia was to
be married, had died. To him (the Doc-
tor) Angela had disclosed that she was
Crespel's wife, and Antonia was his daugh-
ter; he would therefore be pleased to come
immediately and take charge of the be-
reaved one. Much as the Counsellor was
agitated by Angela's departure, soon how-
ever, he felt as if an uncomfortable and dis-
turbance had been eliminated from his
life, and he could now, for the first
time breathe in perfect freedom. The
very same day he rode to F—. You
cannot conceive how heart-rendingly the
Counsellor portrayed to me the moment
when he saw Antonia. In the very bizar-
rie of his expression there lay a wonder-
ful force of representation, which even to
indicate is entirely beyond my power. All
the loveliness, all the grace of Angela had
fallen to Antonia, without the ugly reverse
side. There was no ambiguous cloven-
foot which might peep out and disappear
again. The young bridegroom made his
appearance. Antonia with delicate per-
ception rightly appreciating her singular
father in his innermost being, sang one
of those motettes of old Padre Martin;
which she knew that Angela must have
been incessantly singing to him in the
highest bloom of her day of love. The
Counsellor shed streams of tears; never
had he heard Angela herself sing like that.
The sound of Antonia's voice was quite
characteristic and extraordinary, often re-
sembling the breathing of the Aeolian
harp, often the trill of a nightingale. It
seemed as if such tones could not find room
in a human breast. Antonia glowing with
joy and love, sang and sang all her sweet-
est pieces and B— played the accom-
paniment, as only bliss-intoxicated inspira-
tion could do. Crespel at first melted in
rapture, then he grew thoughtful, silent,
and reserved. Finally, he sprang up,
clasped Antonia to his breast, and begged
in a very low and gentle tone:—"Sing no
more if thou lovest me, it wrings my heart
out—oh, the anguish—the anguish—sing
no more!"

"No," said the Counsellor the next day
to Dr. R—, "when during her singing,
the redness concentrated itself into two dark
red spots upon her pale cheeks; then it
was no longer mere insignificant family re-
semblance, then it was what I had feared."
The Doctor, whose look from the beginning
of the conversation had betokened deep
concern, replied:—"It may be that it pro-
ceeds from too early exertion in singing,
or nature may be chargeable with it, suf-
fice it that Antonia suffers under an organ-
ic disorder in the breast, which is precisely
what gives her voice such wonderful pow-
er, and that singular ring, I might say,
transcending the sphere of human song—
But her early death will be the conse-
quence of it, for if she continues singing,

I can promise her only six months more at
longest." It cut the Counsellor to the heart
like an hundred swords. It seemed to him
as if for the first time a fair tree hung its
wondrous and magnificent blossoms down,
down into his life, and it was to be sawed
off at the very roots, so that it could never
more grow green and bud. His determi-
nation was fixed. He told all to Antonia;
he gave her the choice, either to follow the
bridegroom and give herself to his and the
world's charms, to perish so early, or to af-
ford her father, even in his declining days,
a peace and joy such as he had never felt
before, and so spend a long life. Antonia
fell sobbing into her father's arms, who,
well appreciating the heart-rending scenes
of the coming moment, did not wish any
more distinct answer. He spoke with the
bridegroom, but notwithstanding the lat-
ter's assurance that not a tone should ever
pass Antonia's lips, still the Counsellor
knew very well that even B— would not
be able to withstand the temptation of hear-
ing Antonia sing, at least as of his own
composing. Nor would the world, the mu-
sical public, though informed of Antonia's
troubles, certainly give up its claims, for
the people are in truth, when it comes to en-
joyment, selfish and barbarous. The Coun-
sellor disappeared with Antonia from F—
and came to H—. B*** was in despair
when he learned the departure. He fol-
lowed, overtook the Counsellor, and came
immediately with him to H—. "Only
let me see him once and then die!" im-
plored Antonia. "Die? die?" cried the
Counsellor in wild wrath, an ice-cold shud-
der creeping through him. His daughter,
the only being in the wide world, that had
kindled in him a pleasure never known be-
fore, that alone reconciled him to life, to
herself by force from his heart, and he was
willing that the terrible thing should come.
B*** must go to the harpsichord, Antonia
sang, Crespel gaily played the fiddle, till
those red spots appeared on Antonia's
cheeks. Then he commanded to stop;
but now when B*** took leave of Antonia,
she sank suddenly, and with a loud shriek,
into a swoon. "I thought (so Crespel
told me) that she was now, as I had an-
ticipated, really dead, and as I had once
for all screwed my nerves up to the high-
est pitch, I remained quite composed and
collected. I grasped B*** who in his
amazement was stupid and silly to look at,
by the shoulders and said:—(the Counsellor
here fell into his singing tone) 'In as
much as, most worthy and respected Pianist,
you have, as you willed and wished, really
murdered your dear bride, you can now
depart in peace, unless you are graciously
pleased to wait long enough for me to run
my naked hanger through your heart, that
so my daughter, who, as you see, is tolera-
bly pale, may receive some color from your
very worthy blood. Be off as fast as you
can, but I might, as it is, throw a sharp
knife after you! I must have looked
somewhat horrible, as I said these words;
for with a cry of the deepest horror, tear-
ing himself away from me, he sprang
through the door and down the stairs!"

When the Counsellor, after B's flight,
turned to raise up Antonia, who lay uncon-
scious on the floor, with a deep sigh she
opened her eyes, which seemed, however
to close again in death. Then Crespel
burst into a loud, inconsolable lamenta-
tion. The physician, who was called in by
the housekeeper, pronounced Antonia's
case a violent, but not in the least danger-
ous one, and in fact she revived and recov-
ered even faster than the Counsellor had
dared to hope. She now hung about Crespel
with the fondest and most childish love. She
entered into his mad whims and vagaries.
She helped him take apart old fiddles and
put together new ones. "I will sing no
more, but live for thee," she often said,
with a soft smile, to her father, when any
one had asked her to sing and she had re-
fused. Such moments, however, the Coun-
sellor sought to spare her as much as pos-
sible, and hence it came, that he never
liked to go with her into company and sed-
ulously avoided all music. He knew full-
well how painful it must be for Antonia
wholly to renounce the art which she had
cultivated to such perfection. When the
Counsellor had bought that wonderful vi-
olin, which he buried with Antonia, and
was about to dissect it, Antonia looked up
on him with a very melancholy expression
and said in a tone of gentle remon-
strance:—"This one, too?" The Coun-
sellor knew not himself what power nec-
essitated him to refrain from cutting up that
violin and to play on it. Hardly had he
drawn the first tones, when Antonia cried
loudly and joyfully:—"Ah, that is I in-
deed,—yes, I am to sing again." And
truly the silver-clear bell-tones of the in-

strument had something peculiar and won-
derful about them, they seemed to be gen-
erated in a human breast. Crespel was
stirred to his innermost being, he played
more splendidly than ever, and when in
bold passages with full power, with deep
expression he swept up and down, then
Antonia clapped her hands and cried with
ecstasy:—"Ah I did that well, I did that
well!" From that time a great calmness
and serenity stole over her life. Often she
said to the Counsellor:—"I should like to
sing something, father!" Then Crespel
would take the violin from the wall and
play Antonia's finest songs, and her heart
would be right glad. Just before my ar-
rival it seemed to the Counsellor one night
as if he heard some one in the adjoining
apartment playing on his piano forte, and
soon he could clearly distinguish that
B*** was preluding in his usual style. He
would have arisen, but a heavy load seem'd
to lie on him, as if he were fastened with
iron bands, he could not start nor stir.—
Now Antonia joined in low breathing
tones, which rising higher and higher grew
to a pealing Fortissimo, then the wondrous
sounds shaped themselves into the deeply
affecting song which B*** had once com-
posed for Antonia quite in the pious style
of the old masters." Crespel said the
condition in which he found himself was in-
comprehensible, for a terrible agony was
coupled with a bliss which he had never
felt before. Suddenly a dazzling radiance
surrounded him, in which he beheld B***
and Antonia, locked in each others arms
and gazing on each other in the fulness of
ecstatic bliss. The tones of the song and
of the accompanying piano forte still con-
tinued without Antonia's visibly singing
or B's touching the instrument. The Coun-
sellor fell now into a sort of deep
trance in which the images sank with the
tones. When he awoke, that frightful ag-
ony of the dream still lingered behind.—
He flew to Antonia's chamber. She lay,
with closed eyes, with a sweet smile on
her features, her hands folded in the atti-
tude of devotion, on the sofa, as if she
were asleep and dreaming of heaven's
gladness and bliss. But she was dead.

THE APRIL FOOL.

OR, SEEKING PLEASURE AT ANOTHER'S EXPENSE.

"Hark! we the fun with old Mr. Ben-
der, Tom!"

"Hark! we!" returned the lad, thus
addressed:—"Oh, but wasn't he mad!"

Thus spoke two boys together, on re-
turning from school at dinner time, on the
first day of April. Their mother, over-
hearing their words said—

"What about Mr. Bender, boys?"

"Oh, we had such fun with him mother,
as we went to school this morning," replied
Tom.

"And he was so mad," said Harry, the
brother of Tom.

"Why did he get angry with you?" in-
quired the mother.

"We made such a fool of him," was an-
swered.

"Of old Mr. Bender?"

"Yes, indeed. Tom tore from a fence
a part of a show bill, on which was printed
'Great Excitement,' and stole up be-
hind Mr. Bender and pinned it fast to his
coat. Then hadn't we the fun!"

"And didn't he get mad! All the boys
pointed at him, and called him 'April
Fool,' and the men laughed. Oh! it
was such fun!"

The mother of the boys did not smile at
this, but looked very serious.

"I am sorry," said she, "that you did
this, my boys. It was wrong."

"Oh, but it was only for fun, mother.—
To-day is the first of April you know, and
he needn't have got so angry about it. It
only made the people laugh at him the
more. But, he is such a cross old fellow."

"My children," said the mother, "let
me tell you something that happened to-
day."

The little boys became serious, and
came up close to their mother and listened.

"You know," said she, "that Mrs. Jud-
kin has been sick all winter?"

"Yes ma'am," was answered.

"And that she is poor?"

"Yes ma'am."

"Well, her Andrew, who is no older
than you, Henry, had to be taken from
school and put to work in a printing office,
where he has been receiving a dollar and a
quarter a week. Yesterday the little fel-
low heard that Mr. Bender wanted an office
lad, and that he would pay one that suited
him two dollars a week. The situation
would, besides, yielding more money, be
much easier, and he would have time and
opportunity to improve his mind."

"So Andrew told his mother about it

and she agreed with him that it was best,
to call upon Mr. Bender, who had known
his father, and befriended him while living,
on more than one occasion.

"I'm sure he will take me," said the
eager boy, as he left home, "and oh, how
glad I shall be to get away from the print-
ing office!"

"A little while before nine o'clock An-
drew stepped around to the office of Mr.
Bender, which was not far from where he
worked. He opened the door and went in
with a hopeful yet trembling heart. Mr.
Bender sat in his great arm chair, with a
newspaper in his hand. Looking up as
the door turned on its hinges, he fixed an
angry look upon the boy, and said in a
sharp, quick voice—

"What do you want? ha!"

"Poor Andrew's hopes were dashed to
the ground by this reception. He stam-
mered out—

"Do you want a boy, sir?"

"No! Clear out, you little rascal!"
replied the old man, in a rough, excited
voice.

"The lad turned away, without a word
more, and went back to the printing office.
But, his heart was almost broken by the
rude repulse and disappointment. Now,
my boys, can you tell why Mr. Bender,
who is, in the main, a kind hearted man,
repulsed Andrew Judkin so harshly?"

"He was angry about something, I sup-
pose," said Thomas.

"Can you guess what that something
was?"

"Was it because we made him an April
fool?"

"Most probably," returned the mother.

"You say he was very angry?"

"O yes. He was as mad as he could
be, and shook his fist at us."

"You had your fun, as you call it," said
the mother of the boys, "but poor An-
drew Judkin has, in all probability, lost a good
place in consequence. He will hardly ven-
ture back again to Mr. Bender's office."

"I don't think," remarked one of the
lads, "that it was very manly in Mr. Ben-
der to get into a passion just because we
made him an April fool. We played tricks
on other men; but they only laughed at
us, and so we had fun all around."

"All men are not alike," was replied to
this. "Some are sensitive on one point,
and some on another. Few persons can
bear ridicule, though some have the power
to conceal its effects, while others have not.
Mr. Bender has, naturally, a quick, irrita-
ble temper, and is, besides, sensitive to ridi-
cule. Such being the case, it was scarce-
ly possible for him not to get angry when
two little boys were so rude as to make
sport of him in the street. No doubt he
felt mortified, afterwards, for having thus
lost his self-control; but, ere there had
been time enough for this change in his
feelings to occur, poor Andrew came with
his petition, and received an angry re-
pulsé."

"I'm sorry," said Harry, appearing
troubled, "that I made fun of Mr. Ben-
der. I'm sure I wouldn't have done so, if I
had thought he was going to get so very an-
gry. But, if we did wrong, I don't think he
did right in treating Andrew as he did. An-
drew didn't make fun of him."

"All injustice is wrong, my son," re-
plied the mother, "and therefore, Mr.
Bender did wrong. Still, the wrong was
done while he was, as it were, not him-
self, and not really conscious of what he
was doing. You were to blame for wantonly
insulting him, and thus producing the state
of mind from which he acted. Yours was
the first aggression, and, therefore, you are
quite as much responsible as Mr. Bender
for the wrong done to poor Andrew Jud-
kin."

The boys looked sober. Their mother
added—

"Never, my children, seek pleasure at
the expense of another. Think, before you
make sport of any one, how you would feel
if subject to a like annoyance. There is a
Golden Rule by which your actions
should ever be governed.—As ye would
that men would do unto you, do ye even so
unto them." Remember this, hereafter,
and set a guard upon yourselves, lest you
break it. There are sources enough of
pleasure in the world, without seeking it in
a trespass upon the rights of others."

The intellect was created not to receive
passively a few words, dates and facts, but
to be active for the acquisition of truth.—
Accordingly, education should labor to in-
spire a profound love of truth, and to teach
the processes of investigation.

"The pride of the rich makes the labor
of the poor." Not so, the labor of the poor
makes the pride of the rich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Education of Woman.

WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE, no wife is truly
wife, no mother truly mother. In unavail-
ing to feminine intelligence the laws of nature,
we need not seek to make our daughters
physicians or astronomers, but to invigorate
their faculties by the discipline of
science—to prepare them to partake the
ideas of their husbands, the studies of their
children. It is common to enumerate all
the inconveniences of instruction; people
forget to number the mortal perils of igno-
rance. Knowledge is a tie between hus-
band and wife—ignorance is a barrier;
—knowledge is a consolation—ignorance
is a ferment, it is the source of a thousand
moral faults, and leads the wife a thousand
times astray. Why are women devoured
by ennu?—Because they know nothing.
Why will one spend on a jewel the price
of her husband's labor for a month, why
does she ruin him by debts which she tries
to conceal? Why does she drag him about
to fetes that weary him?—Because she
knows nothing. Because her mind has
been nourished on no serious ideas. Be-
cause the world of intelligence is closed to
her. Therefore it is that she flies to the
world of vanity and dissipation. Many a
husband who mocks at the learning of
women, might have been saved by it from
dishonor. Have no fear of its consequen-
ces to wives and mothers, it will only render
them more worthy of the name. But even
should it never serve any such purpose, I
say again that women have a right to claim
it.—*Histoire des Femmes, by Lagouze.*

Reasons for Learning to Sing.

WILLIAM BYRD, one of the greatest
musicians of the Elizabeth age, in the pre-
face of his collection of "Psalms and Songs
of Sadness and Pietie," published in 1598,
gives the following reasons for learning to
sing, the amusing quaintness of which is
mingled with good sense:—"Reasons
briefly set down by the auctor to persuade
everie one to learn to sing:—1. It is a
knowledge easily taught and quickie learn-
ed, when there is a good teacher and apt
scholar. 2. The exercise of singing is de-
lightful to nature, and good to preserve the
health of man. 3. It doth strengthen all
parts of the heart, and doth open the pipes.
4. It is a singular good remedie for stut-
tering and stammering in the speech. 5. It
is the best means to preserve a perfect pronun-
ciation, and to make a good orator. 6.—
It is the only way to know where nature
has bestowed the benefit of a good voice;
which gift is so rare, that there is not one
amongst a thousand that hath it; and in
manie that excellent gift is lost because
they want an art to express nature. 7. There
is not any musicke of instruments whatso-
ever comparable to that which is made of
the voyce of men, where the voyces are
good, and the same well sorted and ordered.
8. The better the voyce is, the meeter it is
to honor and serve God therewith; and the
voyce of man is chiefly to be employed to
that end. *Omnis spiritus laudit Dominum.*

Numeral Figures.

THE present numeral figures, 1, 2, 3,
&c., have not been very long in use. They
are said to have been brought to Europe
from Arabia. Hence they are generally
termed Arabic cyphers. The Arabs, how-
ever, as has been pretty clearly established,
obtained them from India, about the year
900. They appeared in England about
the year 1250, and were at first employed
in astronomical, geometrical and abstruse
mathematical works only. Their use
was apparently little valued till after the
discovery of printing, when it was soon
found that a strippling at school, in a country
village, could, by the help of these figures,
in a few minutes, work a sum that the most
eminent mathematician of the twelfth cen-
tury could not have reckoned in a whole
day with the Roman numerals then in use.
The earliest occurrence of the present
vulgar figures upon a monument is said
to be 1454. In common accounts, they
were not generally used until about the
year 1600.

Growth of Human Nails.

I STAINED the roots of my finger nails
on the first of last August to find out the
exact time it took a healthy nail to form—
in other words to find out how often a man
changes his finger nails. Allowing the
period to be the average time for the com-
plete renewal of the human nail, a man
who lives to 70 years has had each nail
renewed 186 times; in other words, he
wears out 1860 finger nails in 70 years. In
the four months I could distinguish no
difference in the periods of formation; the
growth was gradual and systematic from
week to week, without any variation.
Scientific American.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, Thursday last, about 9 o'clock. She brings fifty passengers.

ENGLAND.—Cotton has advanced 1d. with sales of 32,000 bales. Breadstuffs are in better demand. Provisions declined.

Political intelligence is generally of little interest. The English ministry was still in an unsettled state.

The missing packet ship *Ivanhoe* was seen ashore, on the shoal off Nantucket, on the 24th of Feb., with all sails set, by the *Joseph Walker*, arrived at Liverpool.—There is now no doubt that she has gone down with all on board.

A steam boiler explosion occurred at Stockton, by which 29 lives were lost.

The Queen was to leave Osborne, for Buckingham Palace, on Monday.

A terrible accident happened near Paisley, in Scotland, by the explosion of the Victoria Pit, caused by fire damp, by which 61 persons lost their lives.

The Great World's Fair daily attracts more attention. The Queen, it is said, will distribute the prizes of the Crystal Palace exhibition.

FRANCE.—The bill for continuing the National Guard in their actual state until the adoption of the organized law, was on Saturday night adopted by a large majority.

The *Moniteur* publishes the convention of extradition concluded on the 26th of August between France and Spain.

Gen. Carbrera has arrived in Paris. There have been some riots at St. Armand.

Twenty-three houses in the department of Eure were destroyed by fire on the 15th.

The *Moniteur* publishes several decrees—adjoining the election of officers of the National Guard, announcing various changes in the judicial authorities in the departments, and notifying that the *Cossaine*, a legitimist paper, has been seized and subjected to prosecution.

Telegraphic intelligence from Paris announces that the Government has determined to act in conjunction with England on the German question. The Legationists have entirely broken with the Orleansists, and M. de Montebello is now endeavoring to bring about a fusion between the Legationists and Bonapartists for the re-election of the President, on condition that he shall exert his power at the bidding and for the behoof of the *Pardpetre*, the *Theirs* section of the Orleansists—one courting the moderate republicans and professing a vast respect for the Constitution.

ITALY.—The Milan official Gazette publishes a long article contradicting the report of considerable augmentation of the Austrian army in Italy from Turkey. We learn that the Sultan had barely escaped being poisoned. The brother of his Highness was at the head of the plot. Some of the Ulmas who were concerned in a conspiracy had been executed. The fate of the Sultan's brother is unknown.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin correspondents of the 18th, state that the anniversary of the Prussian revolution passed off in perfect tranquility. The ministerial organs express their presumption that, in a note which was lately sent from St. Petersburg to Vienna, the Russian cabinet protests against the annexation of the new German provinces of Austria.

It is stated that the Holstein fortress of Rendsburg will be claimed by the Germanic confederation, and conducted into a formal fortress.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail had arrived, with dates from Bombay to the 17th Feb., and Hong Kong to the 29th Jan. Fears were entertained of a fresh insurrection in the southern provinces.—An extensive smuggling company had been discovered at Shanghai.

The Bombay Journals announce the unconditional surrender of the Fort Dharoor in the Nizam's dominions on the 4th Feb., and gives a report that a portion of the Prince's territory has been made over to the government of the East India Company as an equivalent for the debt of £60,000 due to it.

In the Punjab 450 miles of Canals were under construction.

Lord Dalhousie is occupied with education in the Punjab, in which he is ably seconded by the inhabitants.

The sum of £10,000 sterling has been stolen out of the coffers of the Oriental Bank.

The Calcutta papers announce the arrival of the Sikhandars on their way to Singapore; the proposed erection of houses of refuge on the Cagor Island, for shipwrecked mariners; the sentence of death upon the murderer Very, and the arrival of the Oriental Steamer on the 1st February, with the English mails, of the 24th Dec.

Keying had fallen into disgrace at the Chinese Court, for showing a predilection for Europeans.

The health of the troops at Hong Kong had improved. The north Chik Herald announces the discovery of an interesting race of Jews in the interior of the country, 350 miles from Pekin, by some missionaries of the London Society.

"POMPEY, did you take the billet to Mr. Jones?"

"Es, massa."

"Did you see him?"

"Es, sar, me jus did."

"How was he?"

"Woy, massa, he looked poorly well, sidering he so blind?"

"Blind! what do you mean by that?"

"Woy, massa, when I was in de room, a gibbing him de paper, he ax me whar was my hat, and gorrarity, massa, perhaps you want believe me, he wur on de top ob my head de hull time."

The manager of the Savings Bank at Dunfermlie, near Goofowran, is spoken of in these terms:—"He had on when last seen, a pair of corduroy trousers, with a tremendous squint, rather the worse for wear besides an affected lisp, which he endeavored to conceal with a pair of gold spectacles."

BY THE MAILS.

"THE DEEP, DEEP SEA."—In Alluding recently to the communication made by Prof. Baché to the *National Intelligencer*, in regard to soundings obtained at sea by an officer of the U. S. ship *Saratoga* we stated that we believed that the deepest soundings yet made at sea were obtained by Captain Ross of the British Navy, during his voyage to the Antarctic Ocean. Our attention has been called to this statement by a scientific correspondent, who has referred us to an extract from a report made by Lieut. J. C. Walsh, of some observations made on the Gulf Stream, in the schooner *Taney*, published in the second volume of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," just issued in this city. Lieutenant Walsh in this report states that he satisfactorily proved that the ocean had a depth of more than 5,700 fathoms (31,200 feet, or more than six statute miles.) This vast depth, greater than the elevation of any mountain above the surface, and the greatest depth the ocean ever yet measured, was reached without finding bottom in latitude 31° 59' North, longitude 58° 43' West, on November 15, 1849. The wire broke at this length, at the reel. It preserved the exact plumb throughout the soundings; and had been carefully marked, so that the measurement could be relied upon as accurate.

Capt. Ross's soundings are described in his narrative of his expedition to the Antarctic, in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, as follows:

"On the 3d of June, 1843, when in lat. 15 deg. 3 minutes S., and long. 23 deg. 14 minutes W., being nearly calm and the water quite smooth, we tried for, but did not obtain soundings with 4600 fathoms of line, or 27,600 feet (5 1-4 English miles.) This is the greatest depth of the ocean that has yet been satisfactorily ascertained, but we have reason to believe there are many parts where it is still deeper. Its determination is another desideratum in terrestrial physics of great interest and importance.—The small island of Trinidad was the nearest land to us, its distance being 486 miles. The temperature at 1200 fathoms was 39.5 degrees; at 900 fathoms 40.3, and that of the surface 77."

Boston Traveller.

NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.—A bill has been reported to the New York Legislature, by a majority of a committee of the House, which provides that hereafter no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the same room where groceries are sold, and that no license shall be granted until the person applying therefor shall give bonds in \$1000 to pay all damages which the community or individuals may suffer by reason of the traffic; also to support all widows, orphans or paupers occasioned thereby. This bond is to be filed, to be evidence in Court. Married women may prosecute in their own names, and when the wife neglects to prosecute, the next of kin may do so. In a suit for damages done by a person under the influence of liquor, it will be sufficient to prove that the person licensed had sold liquor to the party during that day. When a judgement is obtained, the party mulct may compel persons in the same town who had sold liquor to the same party to contribute equally towards the payment of the damages.

The minority of the committee reported a bill absolutely prohibiting the sale of liquor under the penalty of \$25 for the first offence, \$50 for the second, and \$50 and thirty days imprisonment for the third, and making it the duty of the overseers of the poor in the county, and supervisors in the city to prosecute. Persons trafficking in liquor are liable for damages to the extent suggested by the majority bill.

NICARAGUA ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—The three iron steamboats building in Delaware, for the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be shipped in the steamer of June 4th, and be ready for service by the 1st of July, when steamships will leave both New York and San Francisco in connection, and make a complete line of communication. Each boat is 110 feet long, very wide, capable of carrying 3000 passengers. Two of them will run on the San Juan, as far up as the rapids,—the other, from the rapids to Nicaragua. From the point to San Juan pel Sud, on the Pacific, a distance of twelve miles, a good mule road has been completed. The Director, running on the lake, will be kept as a reserve boat.

CANADIAN AND U. S. POSTAGE LAW.—An arrangement has been effected by which direct sealed bags will be made up for the chief places in Canada. The postage will be the same in each country. A letter not exceeding one half ounce will be charged five cents to the line, from any part of the United States, and five cents to any place in the province of Canada—the postage to be prepaid or not, at the option of the person sending letters. The postage on newspapers to be prepaid as heretofore.

IRON MASTED VESSEL.—The London Times states that a Dutch East Indiaman is lying in Liverpool, which has an iron mast, constructed of iron plates, formed into cylinders and firmly riveted together.—Inside, at various intervals, crossbars are interlocked, preserving the shape and strength of the mast.

COST OF THE WATER WORKS.—It was stated in the Common Council on Thursday evening, that the cost of the Cochituate Water Works up to the 30th of April next, when it is proposed to close the "construction account," would be \$5,000,000.

A STEAM ENGINE, weighing only three-quarters of an ounce, is being exhibited in Yorkshire, in full motion. It is intended for the great exhibition, and has been made by an ingenious workman in Saddleworth.

MARSHAL TUCKER has instituted one hundred complaints against parties in Boston who have violated the provision of the law which provides that unlicensed dogs shall not be permitted to go at large.

TRUE SOCIAL DIGNITY.—To be ashamed of their origin is, just now, in American Society, the weakness of the little minds that compose it. The man who rides in his carriage shrinks from the acknowledgment that the money which enabled him to buy that carriage was earned by his father, dollar by dollar, with toil and patience, in a tan yard, behind the counter of a shoemaker's or tailor's shop, or by honest industry, in some other useful occupation, below (so called) the grade of the merchant or professional man; as if the man did not honor the work, and not to work the man.

To such let Daniel Webster speak.—Hear him:—"It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist—I make it an annual visit, I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations that have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living, and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it against saving violence and destruction, cherished all domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of mankind."

And we will add, that he who is ashamed of the poor father and mother, whose honest labor supported him in childhood, and whose daily toil was taxed to give him the education by which he has been enabled to a condition above the one they occupied, is unworthy to be the associate of wise and good men. All such will despise him; and no matter how loftily he may carry his head, he is nothing in the estimation of America's true noblemen.

Home Gazette.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The "Navy Register" for 1851, contains a statement of the number and rank of the vessels belonging to the Navy of the United States, from which it appears that there are eleven ships of the line, besides the raze Independence, carrying 894 guns. The oldest of these vessels is the "Franklin," built in 1815. The "Pennsylvania," built in 1837, carries 120 guns. There are twelve first class and two second class frigates, mounting 644 guns; the Constitution and United States, 74's, were both built in 1797. Of sloops-of-war there are twenty-one, with 402 guns. The oldest is the Ontario, built in 1813. The brigs are four in number, of ten guns each, all built since 1836. We have three schooners, of four guns altogether; five steam frigates, with 40 guns; three first class steamships, with three guns, seven less than first class, with five guns; five store-ships and brigs, having 24 guns. Whole number of vessels of war 75. Whole number of guns 2911.

DURING the session of the Circuit Court in Lexington, Kentucky, a most fearful ugly man was seen daily. He was always on hand, and perfectly hideous. One of the lawyers could bear it no longer, and said to him:—

"Well, you are the ugliest white man I ever saw."

The poor bumpkin burst into a hearty laugh, and said:—

"Well, I can't help it, can I?"

"No," answered the son of Blackstone—"no, you can't help it; but, you could stay at home."

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Origin Sibley, of Baldwin county, Alabama, has nearly completed a large factory building about three miles south-east of Blakely on Bayou Minette creek, a fine large stream, navigable to the factory, and affording water power sufficient, it is thought, to run 50,000 spindles. The building is 120 feet long, by forty wide, four stories high, with brick basement, and calculated to hold 3,500 spindles and 80 looms.

MINNESOTA—DISTRESS AMONG THE INDIANS.—We learn from the Minnesota Chronicle of Feb. 10, that the Indians in the Upper Country, above Crow Wing, are suffering extremely, and many are literally starved to death. It is estimated, by those well informed, that within a short time past, from five to seven hundred of them have died in consequence of privations.

ARITHMETIC.—First attained a high degree of perfection among the Greeks, from whom the Romans learnt it. It was introduced into Europe from Arabia, in 991. Decimal arithmetic was invented by Regiomontanus, some say by Simon Stevin, 1402.

A PEOPLE'S washing and bathing establishment is about to be commenced in New York, after the London plan, by an association who have purchased a lot 48 by 100 feet, in a thickly settled portion of the city.

LARD OIL.—From the returns of the British Board of Trade, it appears that ten thousand tons of lard oil were imported into the United Kingdom last year from the United States alone.

"MOTHER," said a bright little girl, "is hell a hot place?" Being a little puzzled what to reply, she answered "yes."—"Then," said the child, "why don't they turn the damper?"

WHEN the union with England and Ireland was first in agitation, many citizens of Dublin, who were inimical to the measure, resolved to "burn" every article imported from England except coal!

A Mr. GEORGE W. BEARDSLEE, has filed his caveat for a patent for a planing machine, which he claims to be a decided improvement upon those now in use. We have seen a model, and judging from this, we coincide with him in the estimate of this invention. He terms his machine the "elastic cutter," and claims that its superiority over all other machines consists in its simplicity both in construction and in operation, it having neither belts nor gearing in or about it, but all located beneath the floor. When once adjusted and in order it cannot be deranged by the removal of the cutter, or from any other ordinary cause. It operates vertically, and thereby the grit, dirt and shavings pass off without aid.

The greatest curiosity about it is the movement of the endless sectional platform and its manner of "turning corners"—the movement being on a concentric, and differing from any we ever saw. The whole machine is very simple in its construction, and consequently operates with little friction. It is of great strength, and the cast is much less than those now in use, growing out of its simplicity. It is claimed for it that its operation will produce work superior to that of the hand plane, and that its ordinary speed will be one hundred and fifty feet per minute, or 9000 feet per hour, and that it can be increased to 200 or 300 feet per minute, without any danger to the machine. The planers are so arranged that they will yield, and permit splinters, if any occur, to pass away, without damaging or disordering the machine, which is a great fault of some of the other patents.

Mr. Beardslee, in connection with Mr. Samuel Albro, of this city, has also got a patent for a matching apparatus, which is to be connected with his planing machine. It is claimed that it is constructed on a plan that exceeds any now made to form a tongue and groove.

Both sides of the board can be planed by the same operation. This machine and these improvements remove the objections which have been made to stationary cutters as it will plane a much larger quantity in the same time.

Such is an outline of this new improvement in operative machinery. It is, in a mechanical branch, of much importance, and in which many machines have been patented. If this proves in its operation all that is claimed for it, and what it now gives promise, it will supersede those now in use. The patentee will go to work immediately in the construction of machines, so that ere long they will be thoroughly tested.—*Ex. paper.*

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE LEATHER GLOVES. A gentleman may clean his white leather gloves to look very well by putting them one at a time on his hands, after he has done shaving, and going over them thoroughly with his brush and lather; then wiping them off with a soft clean handkerchief or sponge, and drying them on his hands by the fire; or hanging them before the fire or in the hot sun; and, while still damp, putting them on his hands till quite dry, to prevent their shrinking.

WHICH ARE THE HEATHEN?—There is in the mines of California a camp of pious Sandwich Islanders who cannot be induced to touch the intoxicating cup or to violate the holy Sabbath, although they are surrounded by the evil influence and examples of emigrants from this professedly christian land.

FATAL.—A lad of 17, son of widow Angell, of Pawtuxet, R. Island was shot through the heart on Saturday, while on a gunning excursion. One of his companions carried his gun carelessly, and it went off. The poor lad screamed, fell senseless, and died in ten minutes. His father died but a few months since.

A newspaper reporter in New Orleans recently had his pocket picked by some thief, who extracted therefrom a purse with two cents in it, a steel pen, half a pencil, a tailor's bill, a rent bill, an omnibus ticket, and a dickey. He requests the robber to sell the valuables, pay the bills, and keep the balance.

THE CLERGY OF MEXICO.—The income of the Mexican clergy amounts to \$20,000,000 per annum. They are also in possession of landed property representing an enormous capital. The revenues of the general government itself do not exceed \$6,000,000.

FAT CATTLE.—Major Taylor, of Westfield, has had, this season, four pairs of oxen whose average live weight was 4,490 lbs. a pair. One pair of these were sent to Brighton, as early as the 7th of January, and weighed when dressed 3,670 pounds, and yielded 534 pounds of tallow. This pair were only five years old.

DURING the year 1850, there were entered in the Police Court, 4810 cases, being 3215 more than the whole number entered in the same court in 1831. During the months of January and February of the present year, 1154 cases were entered in the same court.

A FINE PIG.—Mr. George Googins of Bellingham has this week slaughtered a pig 18 months and 15 days old whose dead weight was 749 lbs. It was sold to M. & V. B. Rockwood.—*Ploughman.*

FOURTEEN tons of shot have been sent from Woolwich for the purpose of testing the strength of the galleries of the Crystal Palace.

It is estimated that within the last fifty years 32,000,000 of Bibles have been distributed over the earth, translated into two hundred dialects.

CARNAL, the Swiss who murdered Mr. Rousseau, has been sentenced at New York to be hanged May 2d.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A despatch in the Commonwealth of Thursday, giving the Rhode Island election returns, ends by stating that "Two-thirds of Providence is drunk!"—*Boston Journal.*

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1851.

We have not unfrequently directed the attention of our readers to the vast extent of usefulness and the constantly increasing influence of the Colonization Society. The subject is one that will not tire, for it is based on right principles and will, as it spreads its banners more and more to the breeze, be hailed as the only true course to pursue to benefit like the slave and the land of his bondage.

The great questions before the American public—"perpetual slavery" as maintained by the South;—"unconditional emancipation" as urged by the North—are fraught with evil. Agitators have incessantly harped upon the extremes until the country has become almost frantic on the subject; the most hostile measures have been taken, bitter feelings engendered, strife, bloodshed and the tighter riveting of bonds have disgraced us; the breach being constantly widened and not one point of real advantage gained by either party. The storm yet rages; the assailants, blinded by their zeal (the one for the preservation of his property, and the other in behalf of the captive) rush madly on without pausing to consider the folly of the measures they have hurriedly adopted, and the impossibility of driving each other to the wall.

But while the warfare has been waxing fiercer and fiercer, the cause of the blacks, as assumed by the Colonization Society, has greatly advanced. The society has augmented rapidly. The leading minds of the country have sanctioned and now lose no opportunity to advocate emigration to Liberia; and the Colony, planted with fear and trembling, now appears under the most favorable auspices. There is no longer a doubt of success, or of the influence Liberia must have on the commerce of the world. Through her we look for the development of the resources of Africa and for full accounts of the interior of the country which, until recently, has been a sealed book. Accounts that have been received of excursions into the country a distance of two or three hundred miles, furnish the most flattering descriptions of the land and its resources—its lakes, rivers, plains and mountains all spread out to view and easily turned to use when once appropriated by the pioneers of christianity. One cannot but rejoice that at length a good and proper home has been provided for the vast number of blacks who are spread over our country, and that henceforth they will, as they have the means and the liberty, emigrate to the land from which their fathers were wrested and which under their hands could be made to supply the world with the products of the torrid and temperate zones. The work is going bravely on; the inhabitants are constantly receiving additions to their number from the United States, and find employment for them as soon as landed. Christianity abounds and has already done much for the natives, destroying the slave trade, reconciling hostile tribes, inviting them to bury all animosity and devote themselves to the pursuits of the Colony. No less than eighty thousand have become civilized and enrolled themselves members of the Colony, and treaties have been made with several tribes numbering over two hundred thousand souls, for the suppression of the slave trade. Their commerce is already flourishing; the laws they have enacted are good and wholesome, and all things are conducted in a manner that makes Liberia a model colony; while her people—slaves of yesterday—are extending their hands to their brethren in America, earnestly entreating them to come and share the blessings they enjoy. "Come by hundreds, come by thousands," they cry, "and be men, as you never can be until you touch these shores. You may be emancipated, you may take your free papers, and wander up and down the land where you have been slaves, but you can never enjoy equal rights and privileges there. Come over as fast as you can. Cast in your lot with us and we will do you good."

The United States have done more than any other nation for Liberia, yet there is one thing lacking—Liberia has never been recognized by this government as an Independent Republic.—We have sent out worthy men to inspect the land and purchase a large tract; we have furnished vast sums of money for the benefit of the society (about \$50,000 a year,) encouraged emigration, watched with care the planting of the young Republic, their election of a President, the establishing of a Senate, House of Representatives and Courts of Justice, and seen her acknowledged by France and England as an independent power, without having taken one step for the same recognition by our own government. The inhabitants look to us to make such an acknowledgement and why should it not be accorded? Certainly everything calculated to encourage them in their efforts to stand forth as men, should meet with a corresponding move on our part, and every step calculated to increase their numbers, improve their territory, enlarge their commerce and enhance the value and quantity of their produce, should be taken, relying on the profitable trade we may yet have with the interior of Africa through the exertions and influence of the Liberians, as an equivalent for all we may expend on her.

THE whole produce of sugar in the world amounts to 2,421,740,830 lbs. Of this the United States produces 200,000,000 lbs. and consumes 360,000,000 lbs. The English possessions produce 800,240,142 lbs. and England, Scotland and Ireland consume 607,841,703 lbs. while their possessions in America consume 28,461,156 lbs. and their possessions in India require 138,474,656 lbs. Great Britain consumes at the rate of 21 lbs. of sugar to each person; the United States, 18 lbs. to each; France, 8 lbs., Russia 1 1/2 lbs. China, 3-16 lbs. to every consumer.

THE THIRTY BANKS of Boston have declared their semi-annual dividend, payable on the 7th, amounting in the aggregate to \$88,298, being an excess over last October of \$50,348. The highest dividends (5 per cent.) are paid by the Bank of Commerce (8 mo) the Market and the Suffolk; the lowest dividends are 3 per cent., and the average of the whole is 4 per cent. The bank capital amounts to \$21,760,000. Nine banks have applied for an increase of capital of \$2,350,000, and one new for charter, with capital of \$500,000.

AN ERROR found its way into the letter from our correspondent "A," published in our last. For "alienate the sorrows," read alleviate.

The difficulties that have agitated Germany, involving all classes in one common war for liberty and republicanism, are now pretty nearly settled, and with them the fond hopes of all opponents of tyranny. Austria is triumphant, and Prussia, in compliance with the express request of the Emperor of Russia, has entered the Federal Union with all her provinces, including Italy and Hungary. There is now but little chance for the ill-fated Confederation, nor any possibility under the new form of government of escaping the yoke prepared for them by Russia and Austria. The following proclamation is from Baron Haynau (brother to "butcher Haynau," to the officers of the Hessian army of Cassel:—

"Gentlemen, I have summoned you here to tell you I have been commissioned by his royal highness to crush under foot that pernicious gang that threatens the welfare of the state. Sirs, the question is, who is to rule? This God-awful, Godless, pestiferous gang, or the government which God has set up? We shall soon decide this question in Cassel. Sirs, in this little state the throne is in danger, and all thrones in Europe look here and upon us, upon this little army. I ask not if you will obey—"tis not for that I have called you together—you must obey; for he who obeys not shall have his soldier coat pulled off his back and have a blouse put on him. It is nothing to you whether the orders given you, sir, are constitutional or not. His royal highness has sworn to the constitution, and I have full powers from him. I am the constitution for you, sir—if any of you prefer the smile of that gang, or the brand of traitors to the favor of your prince, whom God has set up, I will pull his coat off his back and put a blouse on him. Gentlemen, your servants."

The state of Baden has also passed a law for the regulation of the press. Its main provisions are as follows.—Abolition of the censorship; all articles to be signed by the writers; caution money must be deposited by publishers; authors, publishers, printers, and distributors of works are all responsible for the contents, and liable to arrest and prosecution. The Chamber of Deputies has been burnt.

THE BOSTON PRIMARY SCHOOL COMMITTEE have recently made their semi-annual report, in which they express their gratification at the increased introduction of sewing into the Primary Schools. They state that in one school district, in the vicinity of Broad Street, containing thirteen schools, there are 181 girls who are taught to sew—and make up garments from materials which have been received from benevolent individuals. In all the schools there are 1680 children taught to sew, and the Committee express the earnest hope that the industrious habits which it tends to form, and the consequent high moral influence which it exerts upon society at large, may cause its introduction more extensively in all the schools.

How much good is done by such a course, and what real advantages are reaped from this simple mode of instruction. Those young girls must go into the world and fill their various callings; their minds well stored and their fingers accustomed to the needle by which, perhaps some of them will have to earn their daily bread. We have often heard it said by those who know that there are comparatively few who sew rapidly, and that the difficulty arises from an imperfect course of instruction in childhood. To evil (a great one where so many are forced some time in their life to work for a maintenance) should be corrected, and the only way to effect this is by giving proper instruction while they are young and can learn readily.

Those who are at the foundation of the system in Boston are real philanthropists; they are preparing their tender charge to battle with the world more effectively than it would be possible for them to do without some such information that can be brought into practice in the hour of need.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.—The adulteration of coffee is attracting great attention in the British Parliament and press. Meetings are held on the subject in London, and the *Times* says, "A sample of stuff was produced at the meeting consisting of burnt peas, dog biscuit, powdered earth, and other materials too horrible to mention." The decline in the consumption had materially increased, and the only remedy appeared to be to allow its free importation as the articles of adulteration which formed the greater part of the compound were not subject to a charge of duty.

The frauds above alluded to, have been pursued a long time, and have led the first English houses, such as Baring Brothers, Forbes & Co. and many others of equal standing, to petition Parliament to rescind their order of August 1848, sanctioning the mixture of chicory with coffee. In a petition forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, in June last, it was shown that there was a great loss to the revenue; and that much injury was done to the planter, the fair trader and the consumer by the adulteration of coffee with deleterious mixture of roasted acorns, chestnuts, peas or beans, red pottery earth, sand, mahogany, sawdust, coloring matter, and finally, as also chicory.

We learn that the Indians on the mountain ranges of California, are sparing no pains to depopulate the mining districts, and that murders are perpetrated by day as well as under cover of night. It is said that during the day they hide in gulches and ravines and shoot down the unsuspecting miners as they are employed in digging and washing; and at night they descend to the camps while the owners are asleep and murder them in their tents. The *Stockton Journal* says that horses and mules have been stolen from the traders and packers to the amount of \$300,000. This is a large sum for one article, and if the extent of other depredations are in the same proportion, the aggregate, could it be known, would show a very heavy loss. Efforts must be made to nip this petty warfare in the bud and clear the frontier of the horde of thieves who are now emboldened by the slight opposition they have met with and the rich prizes they have secured through their daring.

REV. DR. CHOULES of this town having left his Church for a short tour in Europe, his pulpit, during his absence, will be supplied by the following gentlemen:—

April 6, Rev. A. H. Dumont, Newport; April 13, Rev. Thos. Armitage, New York; April 20, Rev. J. Girdwood, New Bedford; April 27, Rev. Dr. Church, Boston; May 4, Rev. Phineas Stone, do; May 11, Rev. T. C. Jameson, Providence; May 18, Rev. J. N. Granger, do; May 18, Rev. D. Hague, New Jersey; June 1, Rev. L. Magoo, Dunn, Providence; June 8, Rev. E. L. Magoo, do; Rev. Joseph Taggart, New York; June 15, Rev. Dr. Sharp, Boston; June 22, Rev. Dr. Stone, Boston; June 29, Rev. Thos. Armitage, New York; July 7, Rev. Charles Evans, New York.

A TORONTO CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune says:—"The *Journal of Education*, published this day, contains a large number of extracts from the reports of local Superintendents, in which it appears that the Free School system is being adopted in many parts of Upper Canada. There is scarcely any opposition to Free Schools from any quarter. The question has not been mixed up with politics, and Free schools appear to have the support of all parties indifferently."

Laws of Rhode Island.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1851.

AN ACT in addition to several acts enabling town councils to grant licenses for the retailing of liquors and for other purposes.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. If any person shall sell, or suffer to be sold by any person, any cider in the towns of South Kingstown, Coventry, or Westerly, in any less quantity than ten gallons, all cider so sold to be delivered at one time, without license first had and obtained from the town council of said town, or in any building other than that specified in his license, unless as agent or servant of a person licensed, and in a building duly licensed, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every offence; nor shall any person be excused as agent or servant of another, unless that other be usually present in said licensed building, superintending the business transacted therein.

See 2. The complaint, prosecution, trial and forfeiture, for any offence under the preceding section, shall be in conformity to the provisions of the act to which this act is in addition.
See 3. This act shall not take effect in either of the said towns until it shall have been accepted by the electors of such town in some legal town meeting, legally warned and the warrant for which meeting shall contain a notice that the acceptance of this act will be considered at said meeting.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

AN ACT to prevent racing and furious driving on the Pawtucket Turnpike belonging to the State.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. Any person who shall drive rapidly along said Pawtucket Turnpike road, or on any portion thereof from the commencement of said road, for the purpose of racing or trying the speed of horses, or shall drive furiously along said road, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars for every such offence.

See 2. Said fine shall be recovered upon complaint and warrant before any court exercising the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said road, upon receiving satisfactory information of any violation of this act, to prosecute the same in the name and in behalf of the State, without giving bonds for the payment of costs as in other cases within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

AN ACT concerning slaughter houses.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. That from and after the first day of May next no slaughter house shall be erected, located, or continued, nor the business of slaughtering cattle or other animals be carried on in any town or city of this State, except in such place or places as the town or city council of said town or city shall designate; and any person, who shall erect, locate, or continue any slaughter house, or be concerned in slaughtering cattle or other animals for market, contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for every house so erected or located, and for every day's continuance in violation of this act; to be recovered, by indictment, to the use of the State, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

See 2. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

PROVIDENCE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

—ASSESSMENT—

AN ASSESSMENT of one and a half per cent on the premium Notes due to this Company having been ordered by the Directors, the subscriber, agent for the Town of Newport and its vicinity, has arranged to receive the same at the counting room of F. Lawton & Brothers, until the 30th day of March, after which 10 per cent will be added, to all sums not paid before the 30th June, 20 per cent on all sums not paid till after the 30th June, and 20 cents on all sums less than one dollar—also a compensation to a collector if one is required to call on delinquents.

N. B. In consequence of the present scarcity of change it will be indispensable that the odd sums be furnished by the payers.
Newport, March 8, 1851.

NEW

Spring & Election Goods.

BROWN & MUMFORD,

No. 126, Thames Street,
ARE RECEIVING A VERY

CHOICE SELECTION

of the latest styles and shades of
BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASHMERE, TWEEDS, SATINETS, &c.,
which they offer at very low prices. Also,
Ready Made Clothing,
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
and other articles usually found at such an establishment.

N. B. Garments cut and made in the latest styles, or to suit the customer, with care, neatness and despatch.

Newport, March 8, 1851.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE & BOSTON.

THE STEAMER

PERRY.

Capt. Geo. W. Woolsey, will commence her regular trips between Newport and Providence, on Monday, March 10th, and will run daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Newport at 8 o'clock A. M., and Providence at 2 o'clock P. M.

On and after Tuesday, April 1st, the Perry will connect at Providence, with the 11 o'clock train to and from Boston.

FARES.
Newport to Providence, 75.
" Boston, \$1.50.
N. B. Freight taken at the usual low rates.
March 8, 1851.

House to Let.

And possession given the 1st day of May next.

THE estate on High street, long used as a Boarding House, and known as the Narragansett House. It will accommodate about sixty Boarders, and is in the most airy and central situation, and in good order. For further particulars and terms apply at the Traders Bank, to BENJ. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Newport, March 8, 1851.

Figured Worsted Damask.

VARIOUS COLORS of Worsted Damask 3-4 wide, a cheap article for window curtains, for covering chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., at 30 cts. per yard, for sale by

Feb. 8, 1851. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NEW GOODS

—OF THE VARIOUS KINDS FOR—
SPRING & SUMMER,
ARE RECEIVED, AT
JAMES HAMMOND'S.

DAVIS & SON, are now prepared to receive DRESS and other MEATS to Cure and Smoke.
Nov. 6, 1850.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large supply of WOODEN WARE, such as Chopping trays & bowls, rel and Keg Faucets, Lemon Squeezers, Three hoop Pails, Common Pails, Varished Pails, Can Pails, Common Mortars, Wooden Dippers, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, Butter Boxes, &c. All of which, will be sold at wholesale for Cash, as low as can be bought in New York, or Providence. Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves.
WM. H. BLISS,
March 8, 1851. 117 Thames Street.

RUBBER GOODS.

Union India Rubber Company,

19 Nassau Street, New York.

MANUFACTURE and have for sale on favorable terms the largest stock of

GOODYEAR'S PATENT METALLIC RUBBER GOODS, in America. Warranted to stand all climates:—

consisting of

Coats, Cloaks, Ponchos, Leggings, Pants, Caps, Sou' Westers, Blankets, Piano and Table covers, Crumb, Carriage, & Horse Cloth, Sailors' and Travelling Bags, Gold Diggers' Exploring & Military Goods, Diving Dresses, Breast pumps, Syringes and articles for Druggists and Surgeons, Engine and Factory Hose Gas Tubing, Horse Fenders, Knapp's Patent Premium Cow-Milker, Machine Belting, Dolls, Toys, Life Preservers, Cushions, Pillows, Beds, Whips, Bridles, Wagon and Boat Floats, Boats, Knapsacks, Canteens, Water tanks, Pails, Fire Buckets, &c. Articles for the trade made to Order.

January 18, 1851.—17w.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,

—DEALER IN—

RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE

At Wholesale and Retail.

Jan. 12 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late SILAS WARD, dec'd, in the SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to their friends and to the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and the public with as good articles as can be found and at as reasonable prices.

WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD.
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

COAL ! COAL !! COAL !!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected from the best mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use

CHARLES DEVENS,
On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island. May 23rd.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-

SAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last 20 years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.

From the Editor of the Burlington Sentinel, May 17, 1850.—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam prepared by REED & CUTLER, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Humbug is so plentiful that it gives us real pleasure to offer the trifling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a medicine we know to be of real merit.

An eminent physician writes us—"I have for some time resorted to the habit of prescribing the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for consumption, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, and coughs or pulmonary affections of every kind; and with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above complaints."

Nov. 1, 1850.—New Certificates, to almost any extent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the proprietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS, such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BALM, AMERICAN PULMONARY BALM, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM," and see that it has the written signature of Wm. J. CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport, by R. R. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.

Nov. 30, 1850.—6m.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.

ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple WOOD, 7000 Danvers BRICK—hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE For sale by

Oct. 27.] CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for medicinal purposes, a new supply of this valuable article at

Dec. 21, 1850.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE DWELLING HOUSE situated in Clarke street belonging to Charles B. King, Esq. For terms apply to

P. P. REMINGTON.
Sept. 21, 1850

New House Papers.

THIS DAY

OF NEW—ELEGANT—AND LOW-PRICED

PAPER HANGINGS

will be for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

March 8, 1851.

SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds in general use

for sale at

March 22d, 1851.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

To Strangers, Citizens, and the Ladies especially.

PARENTS.

READER, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their miniatures taken in his superior style of art.

FRIENDS.

If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

CHILDREN.

If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist, will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a remembrance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town, and if now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from

Oct. 26, 1850.

J. A. WILLIAMS, Daguerreotype Artist.

EAGLE NURSERY,

Cranston, R. I.

SILAS MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

Has on hand every variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, Raspberries, Strawberries, Flowering Shrubs, &c. Among them are—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Quince and Plum trees, and the finest Fir and Evergreen trees to be found in the State. Also, Forest and Ornamental Trees of extra size and quality, Flowering Shrubs, Asparagus, Roots, Strawberry vines, Roses of all kinds, with a variety of Plants, Shrubs, &c., usually found in a well assorted Nursery. Orders left with Charles N. Tilley, corner of Mill and Division streets, or at B. J. Tilley's Newspaper Depot, Thames street, Newport, will receive immediate attention, and trees packed with great care for transportation.

March 15—8w.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

NO. 168 Thames Street.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part, of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest styles, in the most thorough manner.

WILLIAM B. SWAN.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. B. & E. J. Swan, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands, and all persons indebted are requested to call and settle with either of the subscribers at the store No. 168, Thames Street. The business will be continued as heretofore by William B. Swan.

W. B. SWAN.
E. J. SWAN.
Newport Feb. 1, 1851.

BROWN & MUMFORD,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

READY MADE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS.

Have received an assortment of WINTER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of those who are about purchasing their winter CLOTHING.

Garments of every description made to order on the most liberal terms: Orders from the country promptly attended to.

No. 126 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

THE

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES,

No. 99, BOWERY, N. Y.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S

Eight Large Show Rooms,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

—List of Prices—

English Three Ply Carpets 8 to 9s.

Imperial do do do 10 to 11s.

Brussels Carpets 10 to 12s.

Tapestry do 9 and 12s.

Venetian Stair do 2 to 3s.

Table and Piano Covers, cheap.

English Druggists from 3 to 6s.

Door Mats 2 3 and 4s.

Common Carpets 2 to 4s.

English Three Ply Carpets 8 to 9s.

Imperial do do do 10 to 11s.

Brussels Carpets 10 to 12s.

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English Three Ply Carpets 8 to 9s.

Imperial do do do 10 to 11s.

Brussels Carpets 10 to 12s.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.

MORE LIGHT!

NO HUMBAG!

PHILIP RIDER.

DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND

Pine Oil,

and manufacturer of double distilled

SAFETY CAMPHENE,

AND AGENT FOR THE

BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,

Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice.

171 Thames street, NEWPORT, R. I.

Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling cans, Chimneys, Wickings, Lamps repair'd.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

PRICES REDUCED.

The economy of the Portable Burning Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an invaluable treasure to housekeepers, and one trial will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believing the old adage that, the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling, the subscriber has been induced to reduce the prices so as to bring it within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your Time, your Labor, and your Money.

N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above can, by calling at 171 Thames street, be supplied with a lamp trimmed and burning, free of cost.

PHILIP RIDER.

March 1, 1851.] 171 Thames st., Newport.

UNITED STATES WHOLESALE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

SUCCESSORS TO

S. H. HANFORD & Co.

LEWIS & HANFORD.

Nos. 252, 254, 256 and 258, Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

Between Fulton street and Burling Slip.

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

CLOTHING

In the United States, adapted to all Markets. In the articles of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety. Also, the most extensive Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHING AND COVERED HATS

IN THE WORLD.

Fine and Fashionable Clothing of all Kinds.

Catalogues of stock sent by mail. Orders promptly filled.

S. H. HANFORD & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEWIS & HAN